

# LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

## Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA14 | Newton Purcell to Brackley

**Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-014)**

Cultural heritage

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Department  
for Transport

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Structure of the cultural heritage appendices

1.1.1 The cultural heritage appendices for the Newton Purcell to Brackley community forum area (CFA 14) comprise:

- baseline reports (Volume 5: Appendix CH-001-014);
- a gazetteer of heritage assets (this appendix);
- an impact assessment (Volume 5: Appendix CH-003-014); and
- survey reports (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014).

1.1.2 Maps referred to throughout the cultural heritage appendices are contained in the Volume 5, Cultural Heritage Map Book.

## 1.2 Scope and coverage

1.2.1 This appendix provides descriptive information for the Newton Purcell to Brackley area relating to identified designated and non-designated heritage assets that lie within the following study areas:

- designated assets: land within the land required to construct the Proposed Scheme and the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV); and
- non-designated assets: land within the land required to construct the Proposed Scheme and within 500m of it.

1.2.2 Where appropriate, assets have been grouped e.g. clusters of listed buildings within conservation areas.

# 2 Information supplied

2.1.1 For each asset or group of assets the following information has been provided:

- Unique identification (ID): e.g. NPB001;
- map ref: map number in Volume 5 on which the asset can be located;
- asset type: simple classification of asset type using following classes:
  - ancient woodland;
  - archaeology;
  - built heritage;
  - historic hedgerow;
  - historic landscape; and

- settlement.

- name: either name used in designation record(s) or other identifiable name;
- description: short description of the asset and, where relevant, its setting;
- period: primary period relating to asset using period classifications from Volume 5: Appendix CH-001-014);
- designation: if applicable key designation or designations for some groups;
- grade: where applicable, grade of any designated assets;
- significance / value: score based on scoping and methodology report (SMR) classifications i.e. high, moderate, low, not significant (see Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-000/1);
- National Heritage List (NHL) reference: National Heritage List reference for Designated Assets; and
- historic environment record (HER) reference: historic environment record reference, where relevant.

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Gazetteer

Table 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets for CFA14

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB001	CH-01-043b	Historic hedgerow	Historic hedgerow to the east of Newton Purcell	Hedgerow following boundary and parish/county boundary marked on Shelswell Tithe map of 1846. Lying on a parish/county boundary this hedgerow qualifies under the archaeology and history criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations.	Post-medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
NPB002	CH-01-043b	Historic landscape	Parish and county boundary (Newton Purcell with Shelswell/Barton Hartshorn and Buckinghamshire/Oxfordshire)	Parish and county boundary. Likely established by the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
NPB003	CH-01-044	Built heritage	Great Central Railway	<p>The Great Central Railway was the last of the great Victorian mainline railway projects, and was opened in 1899 to link London, with a terminus at Marylebone, to Sheffield via Leicester and Nottingham.</p> <p>When first built the Great Central Railway was constructed to a very advanced standard with very few steep gradients and sweeping curves to facilitate high speed traffic. The line was also designed with connection to the Continent in mind and with a view to future expansion. To this end (and unlike the other great Victorian mainlines) the structures on the line including bridges and platforms were constructed to accommodate the larger loading gauge prevalent on the Continent with a long view towards connection to Europe via a channel tunnel. Stations were also built to a standardised design as islands between the tracks in order that the track could be moved away from platforms and/or extra track could be added if and when necessary.</p> <p>The Great Central Railway from its inception had difficulty competing with the existing large railway conglomerates, especially in attracting passenger traffic. The Great Central Railway did however develop a niche for moving wealthy business passengers on fast luxurious trains, effectively creating Britain’s first long distance commuter line.</p> <p>Although structures associated with the railway are built to accommodate the European loading gauge the railway engineering and architecture is of a type and quality that is common to much of the United Kingdom (UK) railway network.</p> <p>This asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, historical, and architectural/engineering interest.</p>	Modern	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB004	CH-01-043b CH-01-044	Built heritage	Bridges and former Great Central Station at Newton Purcell	<p>Former station and sidings at Newton Purcell, once called Finmere for Buckingham Station, but latter shortened to just Finmere Station. Two iron bridges span the A4421. The station has been demolished, but the station house still stands on the A4421. There are also underground station approaches and storage areas opening from under the bridges.</p> <p>At Newton Purcell the use of a slip carriage that was de-coupled without stopping the train meant that commuters could still alight without recourse to the main body of an express being required to stop. The Great Central Railway also developed strongly as a route for moving freight.</p> <p>Although structures associated with the railway (including these bridges, footings of the station and other features) are built to accommodate the European loading gauge, the railway engineering and architecture is of a type and quality that is common to much of the UK railway network</p> <p>This asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, historical, and architectural/engineering interest.</p>	Modern	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB005	CH-01-043b CH-01-044	Built heritage	Barleyfields	<p>Buildings shown in this location on the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st Edition map of 1885. The asset comprises a farmstead with farmhouse and brick outbuildings set within a low walled farmyard enclosure. The principal elevations of the farmhouse face to the north and south with the front elevation facing south. Views in this direction are constrained somewhat by a small copse.</p> <p>The presence of a railway line passing approximately 150m to the south of the farmstead can be considered to be an integral part of its post-medieval character. The farmstead lies adjacent to the busy A4421.</p> <p>This asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, historical, and architectural interest as an example of a post enclosure farmstead. The location within an agricultural landscape contributes to this.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB006	CH-01-043b CH-01-044	Archaeology	Alchester to Towcester Roman road	<p>Predicted line of a Roman road (Margary Route 160). Investigations have so far failed to prove beyond doubt that the road is present on this line. A linear bank is faintly visible on aerial photographs on the presumed line of the road to the north-east of Newton Purcell and could be a surviving agger (the embanked element of Roman road created during its initial construction) (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (N01)).</p> <p>If a Roman road is present it would have acted as a focus for Romano-British settlement. This area may therefore have some evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Roman	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB007	CH-01-043b CH-01-044	Archaeology	Moated site at Newton Purcell	<p>Medieval moated site at Newton Purcell. This moated site may indicate the presence of a former manorial site. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	0232000000



Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB008	CH-01-043b	Historic settlement	Newton Purcell	Newton Purcell is a village that was probably established between 1086 and 1279 and lies adjacent to the main road leading from Oxford, via Bicester, to Buckingham and Northampton.	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	Eight Grade II listed buildings	Moderate	1046423, 1046424, 1046426, 1193061, 1193073, 1286323, 1369772, 1369811	N/A
	CH-01-044			The settlement occupies a spur of slightly higher ground and is somewhat spread out along the A4421, which may have its origin as a Roman road linking Alchester near Bicester to the south with Towcester to the north. This is now a relatively busy route that passes on the east side of the village centre. The village centre around the church and Elms Farmhouse is slightly offset from this road.						
	CH-02-023			The village is relatively isolated and may have formerly have lain within the northernmost part of the royal hunting forest of Bernwood. The village is surrounded by gently undulating farmland. No Enclosure map for Newton Purcell exists although terriers indicate that the strip medieval fields survived until 1679. Enclosure of the parish was therefore probably undertaken privately at the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries. This early system of enclosure appears to be at least partially preserved in the field pattern around the village (NPB094).						
				The rural hinterland of the village is a construct of post-medieval private enclosure although elements of ridge and furrow survive to the north-east of the village and many of the local field boundaries date to the 17th/18th century when the parish was enclosed.  The presence of a railway line passing to the north of the village can be considered to be an integral part of its post-medieval character.  The value of Newton Purcell lies primarily in the historical and architectural interest inherent in the built fabric, character and appearance of the historic buildings that form the core of the settlement, their interrelationship and their relationship with the surrounding agricultural landscape which has developed alongside the settlement. Buried archaeology associated with both the potential Roman road (NPB006) and the development of the village during the medieval and earlier post-medieval periods will contribute to this value to a greater extent than its setting.  Some additional value can be attributed to the local post-medieval landscape due to the descriptions given by the author Flora Thompson who wrote about the area where she grew up around Fringford, Newton Purcell, Bicester and Brackley in her novel 'Larkrise to Candleford'.						

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB009	CH-01-043b	Built heritage	Barleyfields Barn Farm	Buildings shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1885. The buildings include a farmhouse with outbuildings that lie isolated within agricultural land to the north of Newton Purcell. The farmstead remains part of a farming concern and its isolated agricultural location defines its setting.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
	CH-01-044			<p>The local agricultural landscape is a construct of post-medieval private enclosure although a large element of ridge and furrow (NPB093) survives around the farmstead. Many of the local field boundaries probably date to the 17th/18th century enclosure of the parish and can be considered to be a landscape component (NPB094).</p> <p>The presence of a railway approximately 200m to the east of the farmstead can be considered to be a facet of its modern character.</p> <p>This asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, historical, and architectural interest as an example of a post enclosure farmstead. The location within an agricultural landscape contributes to this.</p>						
NPB010	CH-01-043b	Built heritage	Newton Morrell	Newton Morrell is a farmstead comprising Newton Morrell Farmhouse and an associated barn.	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	Two Grade II listed buildings	Moderate	1046425, 1193069	N/A
	CH-01-044 CH-02-023			<p>Newton Farmhouse is a limestone and brick farmhouse of 18th century date. The barn is dated to 1797 and is built of limestone. The farmstead may have been established after enclosure of Shelswell parish.</p> <p>Newton Morrell lies within very gently undulating countryside of an entirely agricultural nature and adjacent to the busy A4421 Bicester to Buckingham road. The farmhouse faces this road.</p> <p>This asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, historical, and architectural interest as an example of a post enclosure farmstead. The location within an agricultural landscape contributes to this.</p>						

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB011	CH-02-023	Historic settlement	Finmere	<p>Finmere is a village that lies just within the extreme north-eastern edge of Oxfordshire on the border with Buckinghamshire.</p> <p>The putative line of the Roman road linking Alchester with Towcester probably passes through the eastern edge of the settlement and Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British activity has been identified during archaeological investigations within the area of Finmere Quarry to the south of the village.</p> <p>A settlement existed at Finmere before the Norman Conquest as it is recorded in the Domesday Survey and was among one of the larger villages in the Ploughey Hundred during the medieval period. A church existed at Finmere by 1189, although the Grade II listed Church of St Michael dates to the 14th century with extensive 19th century renovation. The parish was Enclosed in 1667 and many of the field boundaries may therefore predate the parliamentary enclosures of the 18th and 19th centuries.</p> <p>The village is relatively isolated and may formerly have lain on the border with the northernmost part of the Royal hunting forest of Bernwood and southern part of Whittlewood Forest. The village is surrounded by gently undulating farmland to the north, west and east with the A421 Banbury to Buckingham Road and a quarry for gravel extraction to its south.</p> <p>The principal value of Finmere lies in the historical and architectural interest inherent in the built fabric, character and appearance of the historical buildings that lie within the settlement and their interrelationship. Buried archaeology associated with the development of the village during the medieval and earlier post-medieval period will also contribute to this significance.</p> <p>The landscape to the southern side of the village has little or no relevance to the historical development or value of the village.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	11 Grade II listed buildings	Moderate	1046443, 1192662, 1286494, 1369781, 1391725, 1046441, 1369780, 1212308, 1212309, 1046442	N/A
NPB012	CH-02-023	Built heritage	Home Farmhouse, Shelswell	<p>Home Farmhouse was built in the late 17th century in the local limestone vernacular with a stucco front. A new wing was also added in the 18th century.</p> <p>The farmhouse lies adjacent to the deserted medieval village earthworks at Shelswell. The principal elevations face to the north and south and any key views lie in these directions.</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its character as an example of a farmhouse in the local vernacular within a post enclosure farmstead. The location within an agricultural landscape contributes to this.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1193074	N/A
NPB013	CH-01-043b	Ancient woodland	Spillswell Wood	<p>Ancient and semi-natural woodland. The setting of the woodland is not a contributing factor to the value as ancient woodland is nearly always a surviving fragment of a much larger, since lost, landscape and hence the non-wooded surrounds are rarely contemporary</p>	Post-medieval	Ancient woodland	N/A	High	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB014	CH-01-043b CH-01-044	Archaeology	Possible enclosure near Barleyfields	Cropmark of small circular enclosure near Barleyfields. This is a possible barrow or prehistoric settlement feature. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Prehistoric	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	MOX23361
NPB015	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
NPB016	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
NPB017	CH-02-023	Built heritage	Middle Farm	<p>Middle Farm is an isolated farmstead comprising Middle Farmhouse and an associated barn and stable.</p> <p>Middle Farmhouse is a limestone farmhouse of late 18th century date. The barn is of the same date and is also built of limestone. The farmstead may have been established after enclosure of Shelswell Parish. Middle Farm lies within very gently undulating agricultural countryside.</p> <p>The predominantly agricultural landscape in which the farmhouse lies is a construct of post-medieval Parliamentary enclosure. There has evidently been little change in the nature of the local land division immediately around the farmhouse since at least the turn of the 19th century. A range of modern agricultural buildings to the north and to the west have altered the setting, but do not detract appreciably from the appreciation and understanding of the historic farm buildings.</p> <p>The woodland of Mixbury and Widmore plantations block views eastwards.</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from the character of the buildings as constituent parts of a post enclosure farmstead built in the local vernacular. The relationship of this asset with the isolated agricultural landscape in which it lies and has developed alongside it contributes to the value.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	Two Grade II listed buildings	Moderate	1369809, 1046420	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB018	CH-01-044 CH-02-023	Built heritage	Widmore Farm	<p>Widmore Farmhouse comprising two brick cottages that have been conjoined to create the current farmhouse. The cottages are likely to have been built in the early years of the 19th century and postdate enclosure.</p> <p>The farmhouse is aligned approximately east west and its principal view lies to the south. To the north lies the farmyard with a modern barn and to the west the woodland of Widmore Plantation, which had become established by 1885 when it is shown on the 1st Edition OS map. To the east lie arable fields and the former line of the Great Central Joint Railway; to the east of this lies Finmere Quarry.</p> <p>The predominantly agricultural landscape in which the farmhouse lies is a construct of post-medieval Parliamentary enclosure. There has been little change in the nature of the local land division immediately around the farmhouse since at least the turn of the 19th century. The construction of the Great Central Joint Railway and the development of the quarry at Finmere in the 20th century have altered the aspect to the east and the existence of a railway on this side can be considered to be part of its setting.</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from the character of the buildings as constituent parts of a post enclosure farmstead built in the local vernacular. The relationship of this asset with the isolated agricultural landscape in which it lies and has developed alongside it contributes to the value.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1369779	N/A
NPB019	CH-01-044	Archaeology	Finmere Quarry	<p>Excavations at Finmere Quarry have identified Bronze Age settlement activity and possibly part of a Bronze Age urnfield as well as activity of Iron Age and Roman date. An Iron Age settlement on a linear alignment lies immediately adjacent to east of the embankment of the former Great Central Railway. Cropmarks suggest further activity including a possible ring ditch to the west of Grass Plantation.</p> <p>To the west of the line of the Great Central Railway (NPB003) the value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains. There is considerably less evidential interest in the quarried area to the east of the Great Central Railway.</p>	Prehistoric – Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	1487915, 1359702, 1158211, 1313399, 1442551,	EOX2270, EOX1806, EOX1539, EOX74, EOX782, EOX957,  MOX4796
NPB020	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB021	CH-01-044	Built heritage	Warren Farm	<p>Buildings are shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1885. This appears to have been a sizeable farmstead set around a central farmyard. The front elevation of the farmhouse faces to the south although views from the house are foreshortened in this direction by an enclosing shelter-belt. The shelter belt also constrains views to the south-west and west. The most open views from the complex lie to the north-west and to the east.</p> <p>A driveway approaches the farmhouse from the south passing through what appears to have been a formally designed meadow flanked by shelter belts. This driveway can be considered to be the principal aspect to and from the house as it is the route that would have been used by guests. The size and arrangement of this farm around a large central courtyard suggest that it may have been set up as a model farm after enclosure or at the very least as an important estate/home farm.</p> <p>The predominantly agricultural landscape in which the farmhouse lies is a construct of post-medieval Parliamentary enclosure. There has evidently been little change in the nature of the local land division immediately around the farmhouse since at least the turn of the 19th century. The busy A421 passes approximately 250m to the south.</p> <p>The asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a post enclosure estate farm. The relationship of this asset with the isolated agricultural landscape in which it lies and has developed alongside it contributes to the value.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB022	CH-01-044 CH-01-045 CH-02-023	Built heritage	Mixbury Lodge Farm	<p>Mixbury Lodge Farmhouse is 17th century in date with 19th and 20th century additions and is built in the local limestone vernacular with ironstone dressing.</p> <p>The farmhouse remains the focus of a farming concern and lies isolated within farmland between Finmere and Mixbury. Modern agricultural buildings are located in an L shape to the east and south of the farmhouse and a high stone wall and/or hedging further screens the eastern edge of the farmstead.</p> <p>The important part of the setting can be considered to be restricted to within the area enclosed by farm buildings and perimeter wall.</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from the character of the building as a constituent part of a post enclosure farmstead built in the local vernacular. The relationship of this asset with the isolated agricultural landscape in which it lies and has developed alongside it contributes to the value.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1286311	
NPB023	CH-01-044	Archaeology	Field system north-west of Finmere	Cropmark of a possible field system of uncertain date. It is likely that these features lie within the agricultural system of a nearby settlement and may have some evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Unknown	None	N/A	Low	N/A	MOX23362

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB024	CH-01-044	Historic settlement	Mixbury	Mixbury is a village lying on the plateau land to the south of the loop in the River Great Ouse as it passes Brackley.	Post-medieval	Conservation area	One Grade II* listed building  Four Grade II listed buildings	High	1046421, 1192977, 1192991, 1369808, 1369810	N/A
	CH-01-045			A settlement at Mixbury existed before the Norman Conquest, as it is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when it was held by Roger d'Ivry. By the time that Davis surveyed Oxfordshire in 1797 the settlement appears to have been concentrated around the stream that now lies to the north of the settlement.		Listed buildings				
	CH-02-023			<p>In 1874 the dilapidated houses of the village were replaced by order of the Court of Chancery by the uniform estate house style housing stock that now flanks the main street.</p> <p>Mixbury is surrounded by agricultural fields, predominantly arable, established by Parliamentary enclosure in 1730. A number of hedged closes, paddocks and gardens are present backing onto the main street and particularly around the rectory, church and scheduled monument of Beaumont Castle. Views outward from the main village street and the church are greatly restricted by these closes.</p> <p>The only surviving elements of the medieval landscape at Mixbury are the scheduled monument of Beaumont Castle (NPB025) and the Church of All Saints. All Saints Church lies within a tree hedged enclosure that effectively isolates it from the rest of the settlement and surrounding countryside. The most important landscape link of the church is with the adjacent scheduled monument of Beaumont Castle.</p> <p>Mixbury is relatively isolated in an agricultural area and there is very little disturbance to the local soundscape. The Great Central Railway would once have formed part of the settlement's wider setting on its eastern side.</p> <p>The principal attribution of value to Mixbury lies in the historical and architectural interest inherent in the quality of the built fabric of the buildings, and the character, appearance, coherence and historical integrity of the settlement, particularly the uniform and non-designated estate houses of 1870s date that flank the main street. These are an interesting study in Victorian social and philanthropic housing and social engineering.</p>						

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB025	CH-01-044	Archaeology	Beaumont Castle	<p>It is possible that the scheduled monument of an earthen fortification, comprising of possibly two conjoined baileys, is Roger d'Ivry's castle at Mixbury. By the 13th century Mixbury had passed at least in part to the St Valery family and Beaumont may have been the principal seat of their honour.</p> <p>In 1194 Richard I established the area between Mixbury and Brackley as one of the only five licensed tournament grounds in England where the chivalry of England could legally practice their puissance at arms through tourneying. Mixbury was known during the medieval period for the quality of its tournaments and the tournament ground was still being used for horse racing in the 17th century.</p> <p>The principal medieval component at Mixbury aside from Beaumont Castle is All Saints Church that lies adjacent to the south-western corner of the castle (within asset grouping NPB024). This must be considered to be the principal focus of any setting for the castle. Both castle and church lie within shelter belt and are screened to a great extent from outside view. Long views over the surrounding landscape to and from the castle would have been a principal part of its raison d'etre. The medieval landscape over which these views looked has now almost entirely been replaced by a post medieval agricultural landscape. These views are further eroded by the established woodland in which the monument stands.</p> <p>There is no public access to Beaumont Castle. No other medieval elements to the local landscape can be clearly discerned.</p> <p>The value of Beaumont Castle principally lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains. This includes the extant earthworks of the banks and ditches forming the conjoined enclosures.</p>	Medieval	Scheduled monument	N/A	High	1003654	N/A
	CH-01-045									
	CH-02-023									
NPB026	CH-01-044	Built heritage	Glebe Farm	<p>Buildings are shown at this location the 1st Edition OS map of 1885. The farmhouse now lies to the south-east of a large riding stable complex. The principal front elevation of the house lies on its south-western side. To the north-east is pasture and the wider setting on this side can be considered to end at the former line of the Great Central Railway, which must be considered as part of the historical setting from the farmhouse.</p> <p>The asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a 19th century farmhouse built in the local vernacular. Its setting within a post enclosure agricultural landscape contributes to this value.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
	CH-01-045									
	CH-02-023									



Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB027	CH-01-045	Built heritage	Hollow Barn	Barn shown in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1885.  The asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a 19th century agricultural building constructed in the local vernacular. Its setting within a post enclosure agricultural landscape contributes to this value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB028	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
NPB029	CH-01-044 CH-01-045	Archaeology	Fulwell	Deserted medieval village at Fulwell with Knights Hospitller grange and watermill and early post-medieval ornamental garden.  The principal focus of the medieval settlement probably lay to the north in its association with the River Great Ouse. No legible elements of the medieval landscape survive in the immediate locality beyond the village earthworks, which have been partitioned by insertion of the London and North Western Railway (LNWR) line.  The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which includes medieval settlement earthworks including moated site and fishponds.	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	MOX4765 MOX4771 MOX4769 MOX4770
NPB030	CH-01-045	Built heritage	London and North Western Railway (LNWR)	Disused line of LNWR. This asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, historical, architectural or archaeological interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB031	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
NPB032	CH-01-044	Historic hedgerow	Historic hedgerow to the south of Finmere	Hedgerow shown on the parish boundary on the Finmere Tithe map of 1842. Lying on a parish boundary this hedgerow qualifies under the archaeology and history criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.	Post-medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
NPB033	CH-01-044 CH-01-045	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Newton Purcell with Shelswell and Finmere)	Parish boundary. Likely established in the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
NPB034	CH-01-044 CH-01-045	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Newton Purcell with Shellswell and Mixbury)	Parish boundary. Likely established by medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
NPB035	CH-01-044 CH-01-045	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Mixbury with Finmere)	Parish boundary. Likely established in the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
NPB036	CH-01-044	Historic hedgerow	Historic hedgerow to the north-west of Finmere	Hedgerow shown on the parish boundary on the Finmere Tithe map of 1842. Lying on a parish boundary this hedgerow qualifies under the archaeology and history criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.	Post-medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB037	CH-01-044	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Finmere with Westbury)	Parish boundary along the line of the River Great Ouse. Likely established in the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
NPB038	CH-01-045	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Mixbury with Westbury)	Parish boundary along line of the River Great Ouse. Likely established in the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
NPB039	CH-01-045	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Mixbury with Evenley)	Parish boundary. Likely established in the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
NPB040	CH-01-045	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Evenley with Turweston)	Parish boundary. Likely established in the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
NPB041	CH-01-045 CH-01-046	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Turweston with Westbury)	Parish boundary. Likely established in the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB042	CH-01-045	Historic settlement	Westbury	<p>A settlement at Westbury existed before the Norman Conquest, as it is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086.</p> <p>A mill is recorded at Westbury by Domesday. This mill is believed to lie in the south-eastern section of the parish. Four acres of parkland are recorded at Westbury in 1279. Some evidence for the medieval open field system survives as faint earthworks of ridge and furrow in the surrounding fields, especially on the western margins of the settlement.</p> <p>Apart from the church, the built heritage of Westbury is post-medieval in date and includes a number of 17th century cottages and a 17th century vicarage that are built in the local stone vernacular.</p> <p>The current mill building stands at the western edge of Westbury on the River Great Ouse. This building dates to the early 19th century and although not designated can be considered to be a heritage asset with good views across the floodplain of the River Great Ouse to the west and south-west.</p> <p>The conservation area description for Westbury notes the village's relative seclusion and how views within it are one of enclosure. No key views into or out of the settlement are noted.</p> <p>The topography to the west and north-west of the village rises, effectively blocking sightlines in this direction. To the south woodland effectively blocks views into and out of the village. The only open view is from the south-west margin of the village where Westbury Mill stands; here there is an open view to the south-west across the valley of the River Great Ouse. Within the village centre views are very much internalised to the local streetscape.</p> <p>The value of Westbury lies principally in the historical and architectural interest inherent in the quality of the built fabric, coherence, historical legibility, character and appearance of the settlement. Any buried archaeology associated with the development of the settlement through the medieval and post-medieval periods will contribute to this value.</p>	Post-medieval	<p>Conservation area</p> <p>Listed buildings</p>	<p>One Grade II* listed building</p> <p>Eight Grade II listed buildings</p>	High	0076100000, 0715400000, 0717300000, 1350900000, 1417100000, 0283500000, 0281300000, 0281301000, 1212826, 1212827, 1212948, 1289310, 1212592, 1289377, 1212958, 1212959, 1289283	N/A
NPB043	CH-01-045	Archaeology	Earthworks east of Westbury	<p>Earthworks of what may be medieval tofts/crofts. The setting of these earthworks is restricted to the adjacent village of Westbury that adds historical time-depth and legibility to these earthworks.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which include the upstanding earthworks including building plots and trackways.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	0259800000

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB044	CH-01-045	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow west of Westbury	Well preserved ridge and furrow. These sections of ridge and furrow can be understood as forming part of the medieval open field system at Westbury and are part of the settlement's wider setting (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-015 (N18)).  This asset may have some evidential interest in the buried archaeology that it contains and as a fragmented element of medieval landscape survival.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	1839
NPB045	CH-01-045	Built heritage	Grovehill Barn	Buildings are shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1885.  The asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a constituent part of a post enclosure farmstead constructed in the local vernacular. Its setting within a post enclosure agricultural landscape contributes to this value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB046	CH-01-045	Built heritage	Grovehill Farm	Buildings are shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1885.  The asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a constituent part of a post enclosure farmstead constructed in the local vernacular. Its setting within a post enclosure agricultural landscape contributes to this value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB047	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
NPB048	CH-01-045	Built heritage	Grove Farm	Buildings are shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1885.  The asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a constituent part of a post enclosure farmstead constructed in the local vernacular. Its setting within a post enclosure agricultural landscape contributes to this value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NBP049	CH-01-045 CH-01-046	Archaeology	Windmill near Oatleys Farm	Site of a windmill. This asset may have some evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	0912300000
NPB050	CH-01-045 CH-01-046	Archaeology	Windmill south-west of Turweston	Site of a windmill. This asset may have some evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	0426000000
NPB051	CH-01-046	Archaeology	Cropmarks south of Turweston	Cropmark features including possible ring ditches, linear features and a possible square enclosure. This suggests the presence of several phases of archaeological activity. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Prehistoric – Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	0659700000

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB052	CH-01-045 CH-01-046	Built heritage	Oatleys Farm	Buildings are shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1885.  The asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a constituent part of a post enclosure farmstead constructed in the local vernacular. Its setting within a post enclosure agricultural landscape contributes to this value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB053	CH-01-045	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow north of Grove Farm	Well preserved ridge and furrow. This section of ridge and furrow can be understood with the other parcels of ridge and furrow (NPB060 - NPB062) around Turweston to represent fragmented parts of the settlement's open field system and can therefore be considered as part of Turweston's wider setting.  This asset may have some evidential interest in the buried archaeology that it contains and as a fragmented element of medieval landscape survival.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	1878
NPB054	CH-01-046	Built heritage	Turweston Airfield	Remains of Turweston airfield. The airfield was opened in 1942 as a base for operational, air gunnery and ferry training units. Based at the airfield were Vickers Wellingtons, B-25 Mitchells, A-20 Bostons, DeHaviland Mosquitos, Westland Lysanders and Hawker Hurricanes.  The airfield was closed for flight operations in 1945, but was retained by the War Office for storing war surplus vehicles into the 1950s. The airfield is now used for leisure gliding and light aircraft.  Peripheral features to the landing field such as defensive emplacements, dispersals, shelters and hard-standings may extend considerably further south than the perimeter taxi-way.  This asset has clear historical integrity and legibility as an example of a World War II airfield. It has no recognisable wider setting beyond the airfield perimeter.	Modern	None	N/A	Moderate	1430867	0847700000
NPB055	CH-01-046	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Turweston with Biddlesden)	Parish boundary (mainly removed by airfield). Little evidential interest remains.	Potentially early medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB056	CH-02-023	Historic settlement	Brackley Old Town	Settlement within the urban core of Brackley is known to date from at least the Roman period with a likely nucleated settlement being identified in the Old Town area of the town near St Peter’s Church.	Medieval	Conservation area	One Grade I listed building  Three Grade II listed buildings	High	1040555, 1293944, 1293952, 1371808	N/A
	CH-02-024			<p>It is also possible that a river crossing was established over the River Great Ouse in the Roman period with a road also extending to the north and east towards the Romano-British settlement identified at Edgcote near Chipping Warden.</p> <p>Settlement appears to have remained focussed within the Old Town area of the town during the Saxon period with an oval enclosure around the church clearly pre-dating the lay out of the medieval New Town with its associated road pattern and open field system. This enclosure with its association with a church strongly suggests the presence of a Saxon estate centre.</p> <p>The setting is very much internalised to the area immediately around the church although links can be made to the New Town to the west. Otherwise the area is surrounded by relatively modern development.</p> <p>The value of Brackley Old Town lies principally in the historical and architectural interest inherent in the built fabric, character, appearance, coherence and historical legibility of the settlement, especially that of St Peter's Church within its oval enclosure. An important aspect of this settlement's value also lies in its buried archaeological resource that will record the time-depth of activity on the site.</p>		Listed buildings				

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB057	CH-02-023	Historic settlement	Brackley New Town	<p>A settlement is recorded at Brackley in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and it is likely that the castle (a scheduled monument) was established soon after.</p>	Medieval	Scheduled monument	Four Grade II* listed buildings	High		
	CH-02-024			<p>The settlement at Brackley was entirely re-configured during the medieval period with a new town being planted in the area alongside the market place and road linking Oxford to Northampton. This was dominated at its south end by the castle. A settlement focus appears to have remained in the Old Town with both Old and New Town developing their own open field systems and mills on the River Great Ouse. Many of the medieval property boundaries and backplots remain preserved in the current layout of the New Town area.</p> <p>The wool trade was important to Brackley and it was this and the granting of a Borough Charter in 1260 that helped it to become the second wealthiest town in Northamptonshire by 1300. After this its fortunes declined with the increasing importance of the wool towns of the Cotswolds.</p> <p>Brackley developed little in the way of industry during the post-medieval period, but remained a relatively important market centre. Little urban expansion outside of the historic core occurred until after World War II.</p> <p>The setting is entirely urban with virtually no visual or aural connection remaining with the rural hinterland.</p> <p>The value of Brackley NewTown lies principally in the historical and architectural interest inherent in the built fabric, character, appearance, coherence and historical legibility of the settlement core. An important aspect of the settlement's value also lies in its buried archaeological resource that will record the time-depth of activity on the site.</p>		Conservation area				
						Listed buildings	67 Grade II listed buildings			

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB058	CH-01-046 CH-02-024	Historic settlement	Turweston	<p>Turweston is a village lying on the edge of the plateau land contained within the loop in the River Great Ouse as it passes Brackley.</p> <p>A settlement at Turweston existed before the Norman Conquest as it is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086.</p> <p>Some evidence for the medieval open field system survives as faint earthworks of ridge and furrow in the surrounding fields, especially on the eastern margin of the settlement.</p> <p>Apart from the church, the built heritage of Turweston is post-medieval in date and includes a number of 17th century buildings including Turweston House.</p> <p>The village centre is very secluded and is comprised of a number of walled and hedged closes, which internalise views. Views outwards from the village centre are extremely restricted.</p> <p>The topography to the east and north-east of the village rises, effectively blocking sightlines in this direction. To the west the relatively steep and well wooded valley of the River Great Ouse restricts views into and out of the village. The parkland here has a key view extending westward from Turweston House and extended on the opposite bank of the River Great Ouse by an avenue. The parkland is, however, screened from the outside by a well-established shelterbelt of mature trees.</p> <p>A key view noted in the conservation area description is the view south towards the village from the valley floor of the River Great Ouse, taking in Turweston Mill.</p> <p>The value of Turweston lies principally in the historical and architectural interest inherent in the quality of the built fabric, character, appearance, coherence and historical legibility of the settlement. Buried archaeology associated with the development of the settlement through the medieval and post-medieval periods will also contribute to this value.</p>	Medieval	<p>Conservation area</p> <p>Listed buildings</p>	<p>Two Grade II* listed buildings</p> <p>19 Grade II listed buildings</p>	High	<p>1212403, 1212447, 1212571, 1212572, 1212573, 1212590, 1212591, 1212658, 1212659, 1212660, 1212679, 1212821, 1289373, 1289451, 1289452, 1289468, 1289469, 1289476, 12289477, 1289544, 1365703, 869562,</p>	<p>0034800000, 0491000000, 1110900000, 1110000000, 1109900000, 1110500000, 1110600000, 1110700000,  ENN104057, 5473, 1531, 9804,</p>
NPB059	CH-01-046	Archaeology	Turweston Old Rectory	Enclosures and trackways identified in association with Roman and medieval finds. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	0158900000, 0158900001,
NPB060	CH-01-046	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow at Turweston Glebe	<p>Well preserved ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (N28)). This section of ridge and furrow can be understood with the other parcels of ridge and furrow (NPB53 and NPB061 - NPB062) around Turweston to represent fragmented parts of the settlement's open field system and can therefore be considered as part of Turweston's wider setting.</p> <p>This asset may have some evidential interest in the buried archaeology that it contains and as a fragmented element of medieval landscape survival.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A



Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPBo61	CH-01-046	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow at Turweston Glebe	<p>Well preserved ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (N28)). This section of ridge and furrow can be understood with the other parcels of ridge and furrow (NPB53, 60 and 62) around Turweston to represent fragmented parts of the settlement's open field system and can therefore be considered as part of Turweston's wider setting.</p> <p>This asset may have some evidential interest in the buried archaeology that it contains and as a fragmented element of medieval landscape survival.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPBo62	CH-01-046	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow north of Turweston	<p>Well preserved ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (N31)). This section of ridge and furrow can be understood with the other parcels of ridge and furrow (NPB53, 60 and 61) around Turweston to represent fragmented parts of the settlement's open field system and can therefore be considered as part of Turweston's wider setting.</p> <p>This asset may have some evidential interest in the buried archaeology that it contains and as a fragmented element of medieval landscape survival.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPBo63	CH-01-046	Archaeology	Water management system in the valley floor of the River Great Ouse to the east of Versions Farm	<p>Earthworks indicative of a probable water management system in the valley floor of the River Great Ouse. Some features survive as earthworks while other features have only been detected through aerial photography and LiDAR (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (N42)). The system appears to incorporate a series of leats/channels within what may have been water meadow. It is possible that this system of channels and banks may also represent water management for a mill or other industry. The valley floor here also has a good potential for the presence of palaeoenvironmental remains. Peat has been identified.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and as a historical landscape element extending back to the medieval period.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	0988200000
NPBo64	CH-01-046	Historic hedgerow	Historic hedgerow to the north of Turweston	Hedgerow on county and parish boundary marked on Whitfield draft enclosure map 1797. Lying on a parish boundary this hedgerow meets the archaeology and history criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.	Post-medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
NPBo65	CH-01-046	Historic landscape	Parish and county boundary (Turweston with Whitfield and Buckinghamshire with Northamptonshire)	Parish and county boundary following line of River Great Ouse. Likely established in the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest.	Potentially early medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPBo66	CH-01-046	Archaeology	Water management system in the valley floor of the River Great Ouse to the north of Versions Farm	<p>Earthworks indicative of a probable water management system in the valley floor of the River Great Ouse. Some features survive as earthworks while other features have only been detected through aerial photography and LiDAR (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (N42)). The system appears to incorporate a series of leats/channels within what may have been water meadow. It is possible that this system of channels and banks may also represent water management for a mill or other industry. The valley floor here also has a good potential for the presence of palaeoenvironmental remains. Peat has been identified.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and as a historical landscape element extending back to the medieval period.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
NPBo67	CH-01-046	Historic landscape	Turweston Park	<p>Designed landscape associated with Turweston House. The parkland extends west across the valley of the River Great Ouse and includes an avenue extending westward which defines the key view for the house. The parkland is screened and enclosed by a shelter belt of mature trees on all sides, except on the eastern side in which Turweston House lies. This shelter belt effectively internalises the setting of the parkland.</p> <p>The park can be considered to have some aesthetic and historical interest as a historic landscape element associated with Turweston House.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPBo68	CH-01-046	Archaeology	Cropmarks south of Versions Farm	<p>Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure with possible round house and other features. This is indicative of prehistoric or Romano-British settlement activity.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Prehistoric/Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	338989 152	ENN4491,
NPBo69	CH-01-046	Built heritage	Versions Farm	<p>Buildings shown in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1885.</p> <p>The asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a constituent part of a post enclosure farmstead constructed in the local vernacular. Its setting within a post enclosure agricultural landscape contributes to this value.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPBo70	CH-01-046	Built heritage	Illets Farm	<p>Buildings shown in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1885.</p> <p>The asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a constituent part of a post enclosure farmstead constructed in the local vernacular. Its setting within a post enclosure agricultural landscape contributes to this value.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB071	CH-01-046  CH-02-024	Historic settlement	Whitfield	<p>Whitfield is a ribbon settlement with a mix of building stock comprising scattered houses of post-medieval date built in the local vernacular and more modern housing stock, especially on the settlement's peripheries.</p> <p>The value of this settlement lies principally in the historical and architectural interest inherent in the built fabric, character and appearance of individual historic buildings within the settlement and their interrelationship. There is no distinctive historical coherence or legibility to the settlement.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	Five Grade II listed buildings	Moderate	1041092, 1041093, 1190537, 1190557, 1293744	ENN4612, ENN4614, ENN20147,  422
NPB072	CH-01-046	Archaeology	Cemetery evidence from Brackley bypass	<p>Record of burials of uncertain date identified during construction of the A43 Brackley bypass. This is indicative of likely prehistoric or Romano-British activity.</p> <p>The full extent of the cemetery was not identified during the A43 improvement work and remains probably still survive outside of the A43 construction zone.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains</p>	Prehistoric – Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	5402/1
NBP073	CH-01-046	Archaeology	Romano-British activity near Sundale	<p>Investigations at Sundale and the Service Station recorded Romano-British settlement activity. This included evidence for part of what is very likely to be a Romano-British temple enclosure and associated features as well as other settlement features and possibly part of associated field systems.</p> <p>Geophysical survey (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (GOoAF)) identified the probable temple and outlying features surviving outside of the A43 construction corridor between the service station and Illet's Farm.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	ENN4494,  154, 5473
NPB074	CH-01-046	Archaeology	Old Town Field Brackley	<p>Metal detecting and other archaeological investigations including those along the A43 bypass suggest prehistoric (Iron Age) settlement on Old Town Fields on northern outskirts of Brackley. Burials of uncertain date were also recorded along with a number of un-stratified Bronze Age finds.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Prehistoric	None	N/A	Moderate	657334, 1393868,	ENN104493, ENN103459, ENN103458, ENN18084, ENN100391, ENN101219,  5568, 8260, 5626, 153, 7627, 7267,
NPB075	CH-01-046  CH-01-047a	Built heritage	Great Central Railway	<p>Disused line of the Great Central Railway to the north of Brackley (see NPB003).</p> <p>This asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural/engineering or archaeological interest.</p>	Modern	None	N/A	Low	N/A	408

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB076	CH-01-046 CH-01-047a	Archaeology	Cropmarks north of Brackley Fields	Cropmarks indicate the presence of possible prehistoric or Romano-British activity.  The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Prehistoric/Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	1411
NPB077	CH-01-046 CH-01-047a	Archaeology	Cropmarks east of Fox Covert	Cropmarks indicate area of likely prehistoric settlement including potential enclosures and a possible barrow.  The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Prehistoric	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	5788
NPB078	CH-01-046 CH-01-047a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Whitfield with Radstone)	Parish boundary. Likely established by the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest.	Potentially early medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB079	CH-01-046	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Whitfield with Brackley)	Parish boundary. Likely established by the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest.	Potentially early medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB080	CH-01-046 CH-01-047a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Brackley with Radstone)	Parish boundary. Likely established by the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest.	Potentially early medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB081	CH-01-046	Historic hedgerow	Historic hedgerow to the south-east of Foxhill Spinney	Hedgerow on a parish boundary marked on Whitfield draft Enclosure map of 1797. Lying on a parish boundary this meets the archaeology and history criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.	Post-medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
NPB082	CH-01-046	Historic hedgerow	Historic hedgerow to the north-west of Illets Farm	Hedgerow on a parish boundary marked on Whitfield draft Enclosure map of 1797. Lying on a parish boundary this meets the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations.	Post-medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPBo83	CH-01-046 CH-01-047a	Archaeology	Brackley Fields Iron Age settlement	<p>Geophysical survey and evaluation trenching identified a likely area of Iron Age (including Middle Iron Age) settlement.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Iron Age	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	ENN104765, ENN104279,  6936, 6986, 5568, 1411
NPBo84	CH-01-046 CH-01-047a	Built heritage	Hall Farm	<p>Buildings shown in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1885.</p> <p>The asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a constituent part of a post enclosure farmstead constructed in the local vernacular. Its setting within a post enclosure agricultural landscape contributes to this value.</p> <p>The name Hall Farm post-dates the 1st Edition OS map of 1884 when the farm was named Hill Farm.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPBo85	CH-01-046 CH-01-047a	Archaeology	Cropmarks north of Fox Covert	<p>Cropmarks associated with finds of Romano-British and medieval date indicates that settlement activity of these dates exists between Fox Covert and Radstone. A medieval mill mound is also recorded in the area.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Roman and medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	ENN4497, ENN4498, ENN4499,  156, 5457
NPBo86	CH-01-046 CH-01-047a	Built heritage	Coldharbour Farm	<p>Buildings shown in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1885.</p> <p>The asset is considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest as an example of a constituent part of a post enclosure farmstead constructed in the local vernacular. Its setting within a post enclosure agricultural landscape contributes to this value.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPBo87	CH-01-046 CH-01-047a	Archaeology	Lower Radstone	<p>Extensive medieval village earthworks, including crofts, tofts and lanes to the north and east of Coldharbour Farm, Radstone. Cropmarks of enclosures also suggest the presence of prehistoric and/or Romano-British activity.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains. This includes the upstanding earthworks of a deserted medieval settlement. Although associated with the medieval village earthworks at Upper Radstone (NPBo89). This association in terms of historical legibility and coherence can only be appreciated from the air. Connection on the ground is interrupted by the undulating terrain and line of the Great Central Railway (NPBo75).</p>	Prehistoric – medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	1077695, 341444, 1077691	ENN4501, ENN12808, ENN12726, ENN4618, ENN4617, ENN4619  665, 5619
NPBo88	CH-01-047a	Archaeology	Enclosures east of Upper Radstone	<p>Cropmarks of curvilinear and rectangular enclosures to the east of Radstone. Likely prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Prehistoric – Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	1077698	279

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPBo89	CH-01-047a CH-02-024	Historic settlement	Upper Radstone	<p>Radstone shrunken medieval village. Extensive earthworks and cropmarks (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-015 (N66)) indicate that the village was formerly larger and is likely superimposed over prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement(s). A Roman coin hoard has also been recorded from nearby. The settlement is identified as key (non-designated) site in the Northamptonshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment and is under consideration to be designated as a conservation area.</p> <p>Radstone is recorded in the Domesday Book as being held by Eskil during the reign of Edward the Confessor.</p> <p>Radstone was significantly more populous during the medieval period, but appears to have undergone a period of prolonged decline during the later medieval and earlier post-medieval period. This may have been caused by the settlement failing to maintain economic vitality due to the decline of nearby Brackley as a market centre compared with its 13th century heyday.</p> <p>Radstone is surrounded by agricultural fields, predominantly arable, established by Parliamentary enclosure.</p> <p>Elements of the medieval landscape survive as earthworks, of village earthworks and ridge and furrow (NPBo95 and NPBo96). These extend as far as the line of the Great Central Railway to the south-east of the settlement, to Hall Farm (NPBo84) to the south and Helmdon Road to the west. This immediate village envelope with its clear historical coherence and legibility contributes appreciably to the value of this asset.</p> <p>Any buried archaeology associated with the development and abandonment of the settlement through the medieval and post-medieval periods also contributes appreciably to this value.</p> <p>The value lies principally in the historical and architectural interest inherent in the built fabric, character and appearance of the Grade I Church of St Lawrence and its relationship with the remains of medieval landscape and medieval village earthworks (NPBo97) that survive on the periphery of the settlement (. This survival is especially evident on its western side and immediately adjacent to the south of the church.</p>	Prehistoric – medieval	Listed building	One Grade I listed building	High	1190302, 1061535, 1218537, 339393, 339381, 339393, 339405, 1061535, 1218537	ENN19078, ENN18716, EN13629, ENN4335, ENN4620, ENN102550, ENN19078, ENN18716, ENN13628, ENN13629, ENN4337, ENN101148, 279,
NPBo90	CH-01-047a	Archaeology	Cropmarks north-west of Radstone	<p>Cropmarks of circular enclosures potentially indicating prehistoric settlement activity.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Prehistoric	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	9905

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB091	CH-01-047a	Archaeology	Cropmarks north of Radstone	<p>Cropmarks and documentary evidence suggest activity associated with medieval woodland management.</p> <p>This asset may have some evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology that it contains, especially with regard to dating the changes in the history of local woodland.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	5380
NPB092	CH-01-044	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to the north of Newton Purcell	<p>Element of ridge and furrow adjacent to the north-eastern periphery of Newton Purcell (NPB008) (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (No6)). This forms an element within the Newton Purcell enclosure landscape (NPB094).</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and as a historical landscape element extending back to the medieval period.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB093	CH-01-044	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow around Barleyfields Barn Farm	<p>Element of ridge and furrow within the northern section of the parish of Shelswell and Newton Purcell. This forms an element within the Newton Purcell enclosure landscape (NPB094) (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 No6)).</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and as a historical landscape element extending back to the medieval period.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB094	CH-01-044	Historic landscape	Newton Purcell enclosure landscape	<p>It is likely that many of the field boundaries in this area date to enclosure of the parish of Shelswell parish. This enclosure probably occurred under private agreement soon after 1679. A number of Terriers indicate that the medieval strip system within open fields was still extant at this date and two elements of this open field system are still visible to the north of Newton Purcell (NPB092) and around Barleyfields Barn Farm (NPB094).</p> <p>Hedgerows on field boundaries within this historic landscape component may predate the parliamentary enclosures of the 18th and 19th centuries but only those on the parish boundaries with Barton Hartshorn (NPB001) and Finmere (NPB032) meet the archaeological and historical criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.</p> <p>This asset has some aesthetic and historical interest inherent in its historical landscape legibility and coherence as an example of a relatively early post-medieval privately enclosed landscape with some survival of earlier medieval elements.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
NPB095	CH-01-047a	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to the south of Upper Radstone	<p>Area of surviving ridge and furrow (Volume 5: Appendix CH-04-014 (N65)) that forms a clearly legible element within the Upper Radstone landscape (NPB097). This section lies immediately adjacent to the south of the core of the medieval settlement (NPBo89).</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and as a historical landscape element that has a time depth extending back to the medieval period with a clear association with the medieval village at Upper Radstone (NPBo89).</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	High	N/A	N/A
NPB096	CH-01-047a	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to the north-west of Upper Radstone	<p>Area of surviving ridge and furrow that forms a clearly legible element within the Upper Radstone landscape (NPB097). This section lies immediately adjacent to the south of the core of the medieval settlement (NPBo89).</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and as a historical landscape element extending back to the medieval period with a clear association with the medieval village at Upper Radstone (NPBo89).</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	High	N/A	N/A
NPB097	CH-01-047a	Historic landscape	Upper Radstone landscape	<p>This historic landscape component comprises of the shrunken medieval settlement at Upper Radstone (NPBo89) with its Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence and medieval village earthworks and the associated elements of surviving medieval ridge and furrow (NPB095 and NPB096).</p> <p>This historic landscape component provides the immediate historic landscape context of the village of Upper Radstone and demonstrates clear historical legibility, coherence and time depth. This contributes appreciably to the value of Upper Radstone (NPBo89).</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	High	N/A	N/A
NPB098	CH-01-045	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to east of Grovehill Farm.	Ridge and furrow is visible in this location on aerial photographs (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (N19)). Possibly a fragmented element of a medieval open field system associated with Turweston (NPBo58).	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB099	CH-01-045	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow around Bellabeg	Ridge and furrow is visible in this location on aerial photographs (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (N29)). Possibly a fragmented element of a medieval open field system associated with Turweston (NPBo58).	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB100	CH-01-046	Historic landscape	Probable lynchets east of A43	A series of wide linear banks are visible as very slightly extant earthworks on aerial photographs (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-014 (N45)). Their closely-spaced parallel arrangement, as well as their location along the contours of a slope, suggests they are strip lynchets, rather than field boundary banks.	Unknown	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
NPB101	CH-02-024	Ancient woodland	Whistley Wood	Ancient and semi-natural woodland. The setting of the woodland is not a contributing factor to the value as ancient woodland is nearly always a surviving fragment of a much larger, since lost, landscape and hence the non-wooded surrounds are rarely contemporary	Post-medieval	Ancient woodland	N/A	High	N/A	N/A



